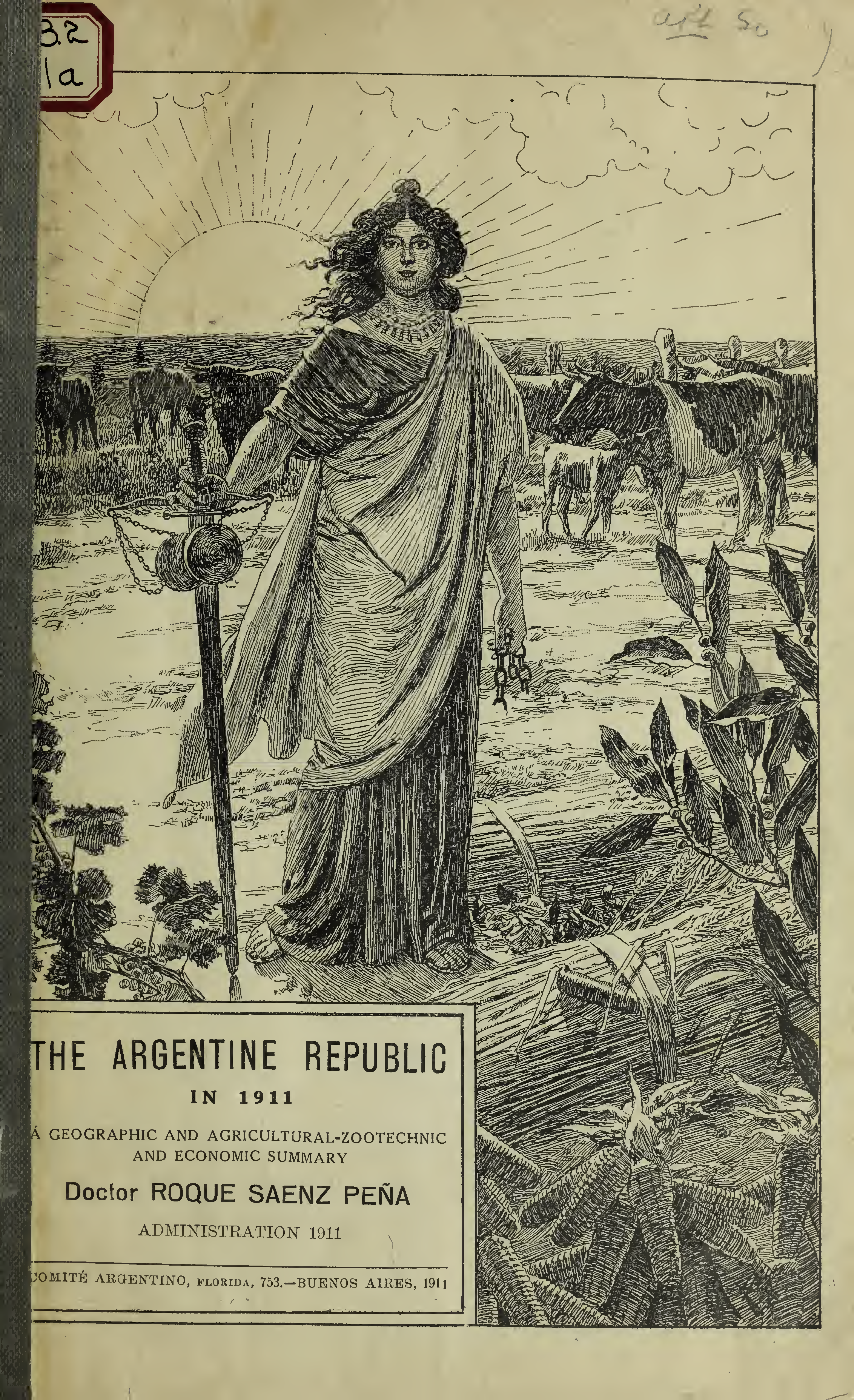
Saenz Peña, Roque

The Argentine republic in 1911.



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THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
IN 1911
Á GEOGRAPHIC AND AGRICULTURAL-ZOOTECHNIC
AND ECONOMIC SUMMARY
Doctor ROQUE SAENZ PEÑA
ADMINISTRATION 1911
COMITÉ ARGENTINO, FLORIDA, 753.—BUENOS AIRES, 1911

THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

Situation, boundaries, area, and population.

The Argentine Republic lies at the southern end of South America, stretching from north to south, between 21 ½ and 54° 52′ latitude, or over 33 degrees along the meridians; and from east, to west, between 52° and 74° longitude W. of Greenwich, or over 22 degrees along the parallels. It is bounded on the north by Bolivia and Paraguay, on the east, by Brazil and Uruguay, and on the west by Chili. Its western land limits measure about 4.800 kilometres; the northern ones, 1.600 kilometres; the eastern river boundaries, 1.200 kilometres; and the coast line of the River Plate estuary and the Atlantic ocean, 2.600, giving a total boundary line of about 10.200 kilometres.

The total area of Argentina is 2.952.551 square kilometres.

)This surfaee is six times that of France or Germany, ten times that of Great Britain or Italy, and six times that of Spain.

Owing to the geographical position of the country, the European winter corresponds to the Argentine summer, and Autumn to Spring, so that the seasons in both countries are diametrically opposed to each other. As for the time of day, in the different European countries and in the Argentine Republic, it is worthy of note that when it is noon in Buenos Aires it is 52′ and 51″ after 3 p.m. in London, 2′ 46″ after 4 p.m. in Paris, 47 minutes past 4 p.m. in Berlin, 43′ 29″ after 4 p.m. in Rome, and 38′ 42″ past 3 in Madrid.

The population of this enormous extent of territory was, in 1910, as follows: Capital: 1.300.000.—Province of Buenos Aires, 1.800.000.—Santa Fe, 850.000.—Entre Rios, 389.951.—Corrientes, 303.076.—Cordova, 635.000.—San Luis, 103.418.—Santiago del Estero, 186.843.—Mendoza, 206.395.—San Juan, 104.031.—La Rioja, 88.502.—Catamarca, 100.513.—Tucumán, 286.607.—Salta, 144.485.—Jujuy, 58.842.—Misiones, 39.210—Formosa, 9.811.—Chaco, 24.957.—Pampa Central, 47.645.—Neuquen, 28.040.—Río Negro, 24.035.—Chubut, 13.685.—Santa Cruz, 4.901.—Tierra del Fuego, 1.708.—Republic at large, 6.751.655.

Next in order after Buenos Aires, the capital of the Republic, with a population amounting to 1.314.163 on the 1 th. January 1911, come the cities of Rosario, with 200.000 inhabitants; Cordova, with 95.000; La Plata, with 96.000; Tucuman, with 66.000; Santa Fé. with 48.600; Bahia Blanca; with 35.000, and Mendoza, with 39.000.

The last general census carried out in the Republic was in 1895, for which reason it is impossible to know how the population is made up so far as nationalities are concerned, so great have been the changes undergone by it from this point of view.

However, some idea may be gathered of the important impetus given to the development of the Republic by foreigners of different nationalities who have settled here, by the following figures relating to the immigration from 1857 to 1908.

These immigrants were Italians, 1.995.057; Spaniards, 1.013.507; French, 196.816; English, 46.796; Austro-Hungarians, 63.822; Germans, 47.138; Swiss, 29.814; Belgians, 21.356; other nationalities, 284.894, forming a total of 3.699.180 immigrants.

Fortunately for us Argentines, in the ethnical composition of our population we need not fear the struggles and race hatreds which are felt in other countries,—the United States for instance,—and which give rise to such profound antagonism. Here we have neither the Indian nor the Negro problem, nor yet the Yellow Peril. Those Indians we have are converted to Christianity in accordance with the humanitarian principles of our constitution; their numbers have been decimated by tuberculosis; others have joined the ranks of society by becoming labourers. The negro element has almost vanished from our territory, victims of the inexorable biological principle which dooms inferior races to disappear. The coloured race fought side by side with the whites in the struggle for Independence, and their blood flowed as freely, but—they are gone. Fortunately, the yellow race has not yet knocked at the doors of the Argentine... And. I say fortunately, because our Constitution, intelligent and far-seeing, has imposed upon Congress the duty to encourage European immigration, that is, the Christian immigration which pertains to a civilization similar to our own.

The groundwork of the population is European as may be seen from the data on immigration furnished by me.

Here are mingled all the civilized nations of the world We have no racial nor religious antipathies. But in carrying out Sarmiento's plan, we declare unto all people who on Earth do dwell and who wish to come to our country: *Here you have a free America, with towns, rivers and lands for everyone.* The basic code grants access to all public posts and professorships for everyone, and social customs admit all comers to the homes of the people. Thus, the ethnical composition of our population, the spirit of our legislation and the hospitality of the people, allows the humblest inhabitant, like a drop of water in the depth of the ocean to rise to the surface and sparkle through his own efforts, in the clear sunshine.

The city of La Plata, the capital of the province of Buenos Aires, is situated near the port of Ensenada, 50 kilometres to the south east of Buenos Aires. It owes its origin to the law of the first of May, 1882, and its foundation stone was laid on the 19th of November, in the same year.

Admitting that this country has the same average capacity for producing food and other resources for sustaining human life, and that—adaptable for commercial purposes—its soil possesses a wealth of material similar to that of Germany—a very flattering supposition—it follows that in the Republic there is room for a population of 250 millions more, or, at any rate, 100 millions of souls besides those who already in the country could live here more easily than anywhere else in the world.

Political organization.

The Argentine Republic Consists of:

1.—14 provinces, self-governing, in their internal affairs and which retain the powers not conferred by the National Constitution on the Federal Government.

2.—The Federal District, which is the seat of the Nation's Capital (City of Buenos Aires).

3.—The national territories of Misiones, the Chaco, Formosa, the Central Pampa, Santa Cruz, Chubut, Neuquen, Tierra del Fuego, Rio Negro, and Los Andes.

The form of Government is federal, republican, representative. The self-governing states, called provinces, have each their own constitution, so adapted to the National Constitution that it differs from it in no single point of view. The Constitution of the provinces guarantees the administration of justice, municipal government and primary education in each. They elect their own governors, legislators, and other provincial functionaries, without, any intervention on the part of the Federal Government. The political and administrative difficulties which may crop up between the provinces are decided by the Supreme Court of Federal Justice. The provincial governors are declared by the National Constitution to be the natural agents of the Federal Government and as such, are entrusted with the enforcement of the laws of the State.

The Federal Government is vested in three powers: legislative, executive and judicial.

A Congress formed by two chambers,—one of Representatives and the other of Senators, is invested with the legislative power of the nation. Each province, as well as the capital of the Republic, has its representatives, elected by the people and by a majority of votes; there being a representative for every 33.000 inhabitants, or fraction thereof not less than the half.

The present representation of the provinces in Congress is based on the last general census of the population, carried out on the 10th of May, 1895. The number of representatives for each province is, at the present time, as follows:

Capital of the Republic.	20
Province of Buenos Aires...	28
» » Cordova...	11
» » Entre Rios.	9
» » Santiago del Estero.	5
» » Corrientes....	7
» » Tucuman.	7
» » Santa Fé.	12
» » Catamarca..	3
» » Salta.	4
» » San Luis....	3
» » Mendoza.	4
» » San Juan....	3
» » La Rioja.	2
» » Jujuy.	2
Total.	120

Each province and the Capital are represented in the Senate by two Senators elected by the respective legislative chambers by a majority of votes. Initiatory legislation belongs indiscriminately to either of the houses of Congress; it is introduced in the form of Bills by one of the members or by the Executive, saving those laws which are the exclusive concern of one or other of the Houses.

For the Presidential election, each province and the Capital appoint by direct vote, a number of electors equal to double the number of Representatives and Senators sitting in Congress. These electors, among whom are no representatives or senators, or any official paid by the State, meet in the provincial capitals four months before the presidential period expires and vote by means of two separate papers, one with the name of the presidential candidate, and the other with that of the Vice-President. The scrutiny is carried out in Congress together with the proclamation of the President. and the Vice-President, if there is an absolute majority of votes in favour of any of the candidates for the two posts. In the contrary event, Congress, in accordance with the principles laid down by the constitution to this effect, elects to these posts, separately, two of those candidates whose names have been inscribed on the lists.

The president is Dr. **Roque Sáenz Peña**, whose period of office terminates on the 12th of October, 1916. The vice-president is Dr. **Victorino de la Plaza**.

The Executive power is invested in the President and eight Ministers, secretaries of State, responsible for the acts authorised by their signatures.

These eight Ministers, appointed by the president are, at the present time:

Minister of the Interior: Dr. **Indalecio Gómez**.

Minister of Foreign Affairs and Worship: Dr. **Ernesto Bosch**.

Minister of Finance: Dr. **José M. Rosa**.

Minister of Justice and Public Instruction: Dr. **Juan M. Garro**.

Minister Of Public Works: Mr. **Ezequiel Ramos Mejia**.

Minister of Agriculture: Dr. **Eleodoro Lobos**.

Minister of War: General **Gregorio Velez**.

Minister of Marine: Rear-Admiral **J. P. Saenz Valiente**.

The judicial power is vested in the Supreme Court of Federal Justice, consisting of five ministers, and a solicitor-general, who are appointed by the President of the Republic with unanimous accord of the Senate. The Federal Court of Appeal in the Capital, and several federal judges in Civil and commercial causes, residing in the capital and the provinces, are also invested with judicial power.

Climate.

Argentina, says Latzina, belongs, throughout, with the exception of a small tropical and sub-tropical strip both in the north, to the South temperate Zone. On account of its configuration, it stretches along the meridian over 34 degrees of latitude, viz: from 22° to 56° S. which in itself goes to show that the climatic differences between the component parts of the Argentine territory, must be considerable, especially at the extremes.

Within the territorial limits of the Argentine, says Mr. Walter A. Davis, are found the well defined differences pertaining to the great climatological divisions already given, with a corresponding variety of subdivisions, according to the intensity of the atmospheric influences which characterize the general classification of the climate of the world. With a latitude extending from 2° north of the tropic of Capricorn to the regions of the Republic situated within the Antarctic circle, the great amplitude of insolation or solar climate, must be considerable. At the present time, within the limits of our own observation of the mean annual temperature, this variation in the north is represented by the isotherm 24° Centigrade, and in the south in the region of the southern Orkneys, Lat. 61°, by that of 5° C. thus giving an amplitude of 29° over a latitudinal stretch of 40°, or a decrease in temperature of 0°7 per degree. The variations of physical or geographical climate along the same parallel of latitude throughout the Republic are as pronounced or more so, than that of the solar climate in a north to south direction to the furthest extent, inasmuch as that on the ever-increasing heights from east to west from sea level on the low-lying coast lands to the snow-covered peaks of the Andes, the temperature falls rapidly according as one approaches the inland plains or ascends the foothills of the mountain chains, and as for atmospheric precipitation and humidity, the variations in the mean range of the different regions are of greater amplitude, in proportion, than those of the temperature.

Excepting the narrow strip to the north of the tropic of Capricorn, and the sterile islands of the Antartic circle, the whole territory of the Republic is situated within the aforesaid temperate zone. Yet owing to the hypsometric differences, the conditions of soil and climate are so varied in character that there is hardly any vegetable product which may not be profitably grown in one or other suitable region.

The two chief elements of climate are the temperature and rainfall, for on them depend the abundance and quality of vegetation, and on the latter, in its turn, the growth of animal life. In order to give a succinct idea of thermic conditions in Argentina, I select a dozen places, says Latzina, starting from Ushuaia, in Tierra del Fuego, to Salta in the subtropical region, at a convenient distance one from the other in a latitudinal, as well as in a longitudinal sense, and I proceed to give their respective extreme and mean annual temperatures, obtained by thermometric observation made in all these places over a period of several years. Below, we give the comparative table of temperature and rainfall.

PIACES OF OBSERVATION	TEMPERATURE		RAINFALL					Number days on which rain fell
	Extreme	Mean annual	Summer	Autumn	Winter	Spring	Average for year	
Ushuaia	+26°, 8 y —10°, 5	6°, 0	174, 4	177, 8	125, 4	110, 0	587, 6	156
Chubut	+39°, 7 y —10°, 2	13°, 21	46, 0	65, 6	42, 0	53, 4	207, 0	—
Bahía Blanca	+41°, 7 y — 5°, 0	15°, 26	130, 2	135, 7	70, 93	143, 0	488, 2	53
Buenos-Aires	+39°, 5 y — 2°, 0	17°, 16	231, 9	247, 6	175, 4	239, 3	894, 1	69
Rosario	+38°, 7 y — 2°, 8	17°, 50	307, 9	264, 6	134, 6	274, 6	981, 7	77
Mendoza	+41°, 5 y — 7°, 5	15°, 99	32, 6	56, 1	20, 7	50, 8	160, 2	—
Córdova	+44°, 0 y — 8°, 9	16°, 85	310, 6	144, 3	16, 1	194, 3	665, 4	75
La Rioja	+42°, 6 y — 0°, 0	19°, 95	148, 9	72, 6	20, 0	55, 9	297, 4	63
Santiago	+44°, 9 y — 2°, 6	21°, 49	199, 0	165, 8	20, 2	103, 0	488, 0	65
Corrientes	+37°, 1 y — 5°, 0	21°, 44	444, 3	386, 3	150, 3	320, 1	1301, 0	49
Tucumán	+40°, 0 y — 1°, 1	19°, 5	488, 2	233, 6	31, 1	205, 3	970, 8	64
Salta	+43°, 0 y — 5°, 8	17°, 55	356, 3	149, 0	2, 6	66, 6	574, 5	—

The agriculture.

Argentina. by reason of its physical Composition, offers an inmense field for agriculture on a vast scale, as well as for the pastoral industry and rural economy, as Girola says.

It is on record that in Argentina there are three principal agricultural zones: 1. The northern region north of the provinces of Santa Fé and Entre Rios. 2. The central region which, beginning on its borders, stretches away to the south of the province of Buenos Aires and the Pampas territory, including a portion of the national territories of Rio Negro and Neuquen. 3. The southern region, starting from the confines of the latter, and extending to Tierra del Fuego.

The first zone is characterised by its warm climate with a regular rainfall in the eastern part, and less so on the western side. The climate of the central region is temperate, with a regularly recurring rainfall in the eastern part, but a very scanty one on the other side, where long periods of drought follow quickly on each other. In the southern region, the rainfall is slighter, and the climate more severe, excepting, however, the western part, and the Far South, which comes under the rainy belt.

After repeated experiments, a species of natural selection, in the crops grown has been evolved; these are distributed more or less in the following order: cereals, such us wheat, barley, oats, maize, canary-seed, are grown especially in the region formed by the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Entre Rios, Cordova and the territory of the Pampas, which is the cereal zone par excellence. However, the maize crop covers a greater extent of territory,—it is grown successfully throughout the central and northern districts of the country. Rice, likewise, can be grown in the two latter regions,—it is being tried successfully in the provinces of Tucuman, San Juan, Mendoza, Salta, Rioja, Jujuy, and on the other hand, in Corrientes, Formosa, Chaco and Misiones territories. Santa Fé, Entre Rios and Buenos Aires are also adapted for rice-growing.

The cultivation of oleaginous plants, such as the castor oil plant, sesame, and the poppy, can be carried on under favourable conditions in the northern region, whereas flax, colza and rape flourish in the cereal belt. Sugar cane is grown in the northern region, especially in Tucuman, in parts of Salta and Jujuy, Santiago del Estero, in northern Santa Fé, Corrientes, Formosa, the Chaco and Misiones.

Tobacco is culivated in the districts of Corrientes, Salta, Tucuman, etc.

The vine is cultivated chiefly in the provinces of Mendoza and San Juan where soil and climate are favourable, and where irrigation is practised regularly by means of canals; but the central region might also produce grapes for wine-making and for the table. The vine flourishes, morever, in La Rioja, Catamarca, Salta, Santa Fé, Cordova, Buenos Aires, Río Negro and Entre Rios. In order to convey an idea of the remarkable progress made, in later years, by agriculture in the Argentine suffice it to say that the harvest of the agricultural year 1909-1910 throughout Argentine territory, was reaped over a cultivated area of 20.421.350 hectares, in round numbers, distributed in the following proportions, according to geographical zones and the agronomical and economic conditions, at present ruling our agricultural output.

	A	B	C	D	
	Buenos-Aires Santa Fé Córdoba Entre Rios Pampa Central	Mendoza San Juan Catamarca La Rioja San Luis	Jujuy Salta Tucuman Santiago del Estero Chaco Formosa Corrientes Misiones	Rio Negro Neuquen Chubut Santa Cruz Tierra del Fuego	TOTAL HECTARES
Cereals and Flax.	11.638.267	91.386	200.053	14.110	11.943.816
Industrial-Plants.	24.029	109.475	95.302	415	229.221
Cultivated Trees	542.746	27.150	85.400	13.330	668.626
Forage Plants.	6.417.213	520.000	429.130	96.790	7.463.173
Vegetables and Garden Stuff.	76.174	12.030	27.090	1 220	116.514

By comparing the grand total of 20.421.350 hectares with that of the National Census of the year 1895, an increase of 261 % is shown in the area under cultivation.

Among cereals, wheat occupies the first place (57 %), according to the figures given in the corresponding tables.

The census returns of 1895 show a similar proportion, more or less, but a wide difference in the geographical area of these crops. Thus, for instance, in 1895, the wheatsown area was distributed in the following proportion as compared with that shown by the Census returns of 1908.

	Year 1905	Year 1909
Buenos Aires.	18 %	41 %
Santa Fé....	50 »	24 »
Cordova.	14 »	26 »
Entre Rios.	14 »	5 »
Pampa.	—	3 »
Other Provinces...	4 »	1 »

In the province of Santa Fé the wheat crop has remained almost stationary for the last 14 years, there being a slight falling-off in the northern region, and a proportional increase in the south. On the other hand, the province of Buenos Aires shows an increase of 430 %, and that of Cordova, 330 %, in the same period; moreover, there is a manifest tendency to extend the wheatsown area towards the South where more favourable conditions of soil and climate for wheat cultivation prevail, besides the proximity of shipping-ports, that is, as long as the growth of population in other regions does not engender reasons of an economic order for extending this crop to improved lands or inferior soils. This change has already had a remarkable influence on the annual yield of crops which did not exceed a general average of 700 to 720 kilograms per hectare when the wheat-sown area was confined to that zone, whereas, now, the general average throughout the territory reaches 800 kilograms per hectare, and exceeds 1.000 kilograms in the province of Buenos Aires, where some have even reached 3.500 kilograms per hectare.

As for maize, it is grown on dry, or on irrigated land, from the territory of Chubut to Jujuy (21° to 43° S. Lat. approximately), that is to say, throughout almost the whole of Argentine territory, except in the extreme South; but, for the same reasons given with regard to wheat, the maize-sown area is mostly to be found in the river provinces: Buenos Aires, 44 %; Santa Fé, 33 %; Cordova, 9 %; other provinces and territories, 14 %.

With regard to yield and weight in hectolitres, by taking the figures for the quinquennial period from 1904 to 1908, a mean annual yield of 776 kilograms is shown. This average is below that of the United States (894 kilograms), and above that of Russia (600 kilograms), but this difference leads to no practical conclusions so long as the net result derived from this yield by the agriculturist is a satisfactory one. A yield of 776 kilograms, obtained on a farm of 200 hectares, which can be worked by a family of settlers without paying wages, with a small working capital; fertile, cheap land which does not need careful tillage nor irrigation, nor fertilisers, in order to yield a good harvest, this yield, we repeat, may be more remunerative from an economic point of view, than one of 2.000 kilograms obtained by intensive culture which demands careful and costly tillage, a bigger capital, large agricultural plant, fittings required on account of extremes of climate, fertilisers, etc., etc.

Facts go to show very clearly that by confining himself to the practise of our extensive culture, the settler has obtained a satisfactory net result, for the capital raised for carrying out the immense advance shown by agricultural statistics, is derived largely from the profits made by the producer.

If this yield, with all other returns from farming these lands were not remunerative, the area under cultivation would not have increased 216 % in the short space of 13 years. But, if the average crop is reduced to this proportion, including the lower yield of other regions, on the other hand, the subjoined tables show that in the provinces of Buenos Aires, Santa Fé, Cordova and Entre Rios, there are farms yielding crops of 1.500 to 3.500 kilograms per hectare, without any irrigation or any kind of fertiliser, and tilled after the most primitive fashion, and it is well known that there are still vast tracts of virgin soil in Argentina from which a similar return can be obtained according as the growth of population and means of transportation facilitate their exploitation.

Value of farm produce. (1)

I think it of interest to know the value of farm produce in the Argentine, and to this effect. I shall draw from the Agricultural-Pastoral Census of 1908, an estimate of what the harvest was in 1907-1908.

This estimate does not include the value of every kind of Agricultural produce without exception, as that which is intended for home consumption exclusively, is not included in the yearly return allowing of accurate estimates, but only the value of cereals, flax the more important industrial crops, and alfalfa for cutting, in accordance with the official returns of Agricultural statistics, corroborated by export figures and data of home consumption.

Value on the farm.

Wheat.	$ 354.000.000 n/c
Maize..	» 156.000.000 »
Flax....	» 94.000.000 »
Oats...	» 35.000.000 »
Barley.	» 2.900.000 »
Rye, canary-seed, rice, etc.	» 3.600.000 »
Cotton, jute, ramie, hemp.	» 700.000 »
Peanuts and spurge..	» 2.000.000 »
Sugar-cane.	» 20.000.000 »
Grapes.	» 72.000.000 »
Tobacco...	» 3.340.000 »
Alfalfa.	» 55.000.000 »
	$ 798.540.000 n/c

The figures in each of the statistical tables in the Agricultural and Pastoral Census show the growth of rural industry since the year 1895. The increase of 261 % in the cultivated area, of 12.790.000 hectares in a lapse of 12 years does not simply mean that in our country, this tract of land has been tilled in pre-existing agricultural centres, settled and provided with farm-buildings, working plant, means of transport, business facilities a number of factors that, in other countries, are the result of the accumulations of centuries of labour and capital: not so here, where the railway had to go with, or before the plough, together with the large capital needed for railway construction, dwellings, fences, agricultural-plant and machinery: trade, civil and administrative institutions, shipping ports for an export trade, which, in 1895, amounted to 2.279.000 tons of agricultural produce, valued at $ 41.448.000 gold, and which, in 1908, amounted to 7.810.000 tons and $ 241.677.000 gold, respectively. This has been done simultaneously with the progressive growth of agriculture.

Estimates of farming outlay and return.

It is very difficult to make an accurate estimate of the outlay necessary for starting a farm and of the probable return from same, for this depends on a variety of factors.

However, taking one thing with another. I may state that the outlay on a farm, for the first year, of a family consisting from 4 to 5 persons, who intend growing 100 hectares of wheat, will be as follows:

2 ploughs (Sulky).	$ 210 n/c
2 three-framed Harrows.	» 90 »
1 roller....	» 50 »
1 reaping-machine.	» 450 »
20 oxen....	» 1.000 »
2 horses...	» 100 »
2 carts...	» 400 »
Harness, chains and shovels, etc.	» 100 »
House, well, corral and wire-fences.	» 1.200 »
Total.	$ 3.630 n/c

The settler, or family, bereft of this amount of capital will find, in Argentina, wealthy landowners or estate-agents, who will furnish them with every implement, with working-cattle, and seed for sowing, as well as the necessary stores for food, etc. When the crop is taken in, the seed sown is deducted, as well as the outlay for harvesting, then, the net profits are divided, one half for the landlord, and the other for the settler. Thus, it is that most immigrants begin to earn enough money to become landowners themselves in time.

In the case of single settlers, there is another mode of working which gives very good returns. They hire with settlers in command of a certain capital, as shareholders in the crop, giving their services from the time of preparing the ground (April), until the wheat or flax is threshed. In payment of their services, they receive board and lodging, besides 6 % or 7 % on the gross receipts for 100 hectares. The sums of money thus earned are placed at interest for three or four years, and then it is sufficient for buying implements of husbandry and becoming tenant-farmers. Three or four years later, they purchase land on the time-payment system, and become owners of the soil. Those who have got on in this way may be counted by hundreds, afterwards becoming possessed of vast estates, and realising an inmense fortune.

Once a landowner, in Argentina, the settler or farmer's fortune is made, because the net profits realised year after year go on increasing in a mathematical progression, unless, as sometimes happens, he is a victim of fate.

In order to judge how much these net profits may amount to, it will be well to bear in mind the following approximate valuation, based on factors of so fluctuating a nature, that it cannot be set up as a standard.

Estimated outlay and yield of 100 hectares sown with wheat.

Expenditure:

Preparing the ground: two ploughings and one harrowing: 100 hectares at $ 3.20....	$ 320 n/c
Sowing: seeding and raking: 100 hectares at $ 0.40.	» 40 »
6.500 kilos of seed at $ 10 por 100 kilos...	» 650 »
Harvesting: cutting and binding, 100 hectares at $ 6...	» 600 »
Threshing: 120.000 kilos of grain at $ 1 per 100 kilos.	» 1.200 »
Bags: 1.500 at 20 cents each...	» 300 »
Cartage: to the deposit, and to the port or station: 120.000 kilos at $ 0.50 per 100 kilos....	» 600 »
Rent: 100 hectares at about $ 12...	» 1.200 »
General expenses: for repairs, implements, sinking-fund, management, machinery and animals...	» 600 »
Total outlay.	$ 5.510 n/c

Receipt:

Sale of 120.000 kilos of wheat at $ 7 per 100 kilos....	$ 8.400 n/c
Less outlay for tillage...	» 5.510 »
Settler's Net profit.	$ 2.890 n/c

At present prices for wheat ($ 10), the sale would bring in $ 12.000 and leave a net profit of $ 6.490, but these are not normal prices.

These observations are taken at the farm *La Vizcaina*, department of Bolivar (Southern Railway), where there are 50.000 hectares under tillage, being the largest farm in one lot and belonging to one person, in the Republic. It should be mentioned that, on the whole, the land is high; that locusts have never been known there; that the layer of vegetable mould is very thick, and that within its boundaries there are two stations, and a third, 4 kilometres away, which greatly facilitates the loading of the grain.

This condition does not give the true measure of the farmer's position, as land for tillage is rented for four years, giving six crops, three of wheat and three of maize, thus diminishing the mean cost of production and enormously increasing the return.

The same table serves also for linseed, setting down $ 9 for 100 kilograms of seed, at present prices, and cost of thresing at $ 1.20 per 100 kilograms also. So that while these figures, which go to show the remunerative nature of land husbandry, may be absolutely correct, it must be borne in mind that a crop of maize, quite as remunerative as wheat, may be grown by the farmer, and that he can add to his income by fattening swine, keeping fowls or other farm produce, easily disposed of in the large towns

In the last quinquennial period, 1904-1908, exports of wheat, linseed, maize, bran and flour have been as follows. (in tons):

(1) We may here state once for all, that a gold dollar is equivalent to 4 shillings, and a paper dollar, to 1 shilling and 8 pence, less a fraction.

Years	Maize	Wheat	Bran	Flour	Linseed
1904	2.469.548	2.304.724	154.456	107.298	880.541
1905	2.222.289	2.868.281	176.664	144.760	654.792
1906	2.693.739	2.247.988	178.517	128.998	538 496
1907	1.276.732	2.680.802	209.125	127.499	763.736
1908	1.711.803	3.636 293	208 309	113 500	1.055.649
1909	2.273.412	2.514.130	207.238	116.487	887.222

Value of land.

Nothing is more difficult than to determine the value of land in a country still in process of formation, like the Argentine Republic, where values shoot up from one minute to the next, not only on account of the general growth and expansion, but also for special reasons, such as railway construction, a good harvest, etc. In one and the same region, the same district, contiguous tracts of land are of different value, owing to one of them having water near the surface, or being more or less adapted for agriculture, nearer or further away from a railway line, a railway station or a town. Latterly, two other factors in the increase of land values have been added to the others: alfalfa-growing and the working of quebracho forests.

Every purchaser of farming lands who has realised the enormous, the fabulous yield from alfalfa-fields, enquires, in the first place, if *there is water near*, that is, if the subterranean bed of water is near the surface, for on this depends the existence of the alfalfa-field for a long period of years. If it turns out that there is water near the surface, the land, for this reason alone, becomes extremely valuable, compared with what it would have been were it not suitable for alfalfa-growing.

And as it is with alfalfa and quebracho, so it is, on a smaller scale, with wheat and linseed, when, after a good crop, the farmer has money enough to purchase the land he has tilled, paying a good price for it. There are diverse factors, in opposition to all anticipatory calculations, which do not allow of setting even an approximate value on the land.

At the present time, the basis exists on which to found this value. Land sold to-day at $ 30 the hectare, may be bought to-morrow for $ 40, then for $ 70, and so on, until it reaches prices which amaze the original vendor, and he is sadly convinced that selling his land was a bad business for him.

However, as a mere item of information, I shall quote a few recent sales of rural properties—lands suitable for agriculture or stock-breeding,—effected in various provinces and territories of the Republic, in the year 1910.

In the province of Buenos Aires, the following sales were effected:

Admiral Brown department, 145 hectares, 1.164 near Marmol (Southern Railway) at $ 3.101 per hectare. Moreno department, 144 ½ hectares, 30 squares to the N. W. of the town, at $ 800 the hectare. La Plata department, 1.591 hectares near Villa Elisa, at $ 272 the hectare. San Andrés de Giles department, 1.186 hectares, 4 squares west of Espora, at $ 311 the hectare. Junin department, 5.270 ½ hectares half-a-league south-west of Saforcada, at $ 131 the hectare. Bahia Blanca department, 6.219 hectares, 25 squares from Napostá, at $ 127 the hectare. Trenque-Lauquen department, 12.685 hectares, bordering on the public common, at $ 111 the hectare. Saavedra department, 4.752 hectares, 2 leagues from Goyena, at $ 70 the hectare. Tandil department, 633 ½ hectares at $ 195 the hectare. Guamini department, 2.700 hectares at $ 89 the hectare. Pergamino department, 582 ½ hectares near Rancagua at $ 265 the hectare. Las Heras department, 334 hectares, 30 squares N. W. of Uribelarrea, at $ 190 the hectare. Campana department, 174 hectares, on the river Paraná at $ 524.20 the hectare. Puán department, 2.500 hectares bordering on Villa Iris, at $ 60 the hectare. General Villegas department, 2.000 hectares, 2 leagues to the north of San Mauricio station, at $ 97.50 the hectare. Balcarce department, 1.853 ½ hectares, 4 leagues to the north-east of Balcarce, at $ 210 the hectare.

PROVINCE OF CORDOVA.—Juarez Celman department, 4.909 hectares 2 ½ leagues north of Laboulaye, at $ 65 the hectare. General Roca department, 4.363 ½ hectares at $ 55 the hectare. Tercero Abajo department, 675 hectares, 9 leagues to the north of Villa Maria, at $ 200 the hectare. Rio Segundo department, 675 hectares, at $ 160 the hectare; Rio Cuarto department, 851 hectares, at $ 16 the hectare.

PROVINCE OF SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO.—28 de Marzo department, 7.499 ½ hectares, at $ 14 the hectare and 6.508 hectares near Selva station, at $ 37 the hectare.

PROVINCE OF SAN LUIS.—La Capital department, 6.500 hectares, at $ 30 the hectare; 2.500 hectares, La Porteña camp, at $ 31 the hectare.

PROVINCE OF SALTA.—Oran department, 163.662 hectares, at $ 1.64 the hectare.

PROVINCE OF LA RIOJA.—La Capital department, 15.800 hectares, at $ 4 the hectare.

NATIONAL TERRITORY OF THE PAMPAS.—Section VIII: Fraction B., Lots 20 and 21; 15.000 hectares, at $ 18 the hectare.

Some lots are paid at $ 4 or 5 the hectare.

Live stock.

Together with agriculture, live stock is the great source of wealth in Argentina. Therefore it is worth while knowing the number of the different animal species possessed by the country. Luckily, the cattle Census taken up in the early part of May, 1908, furnishes us with interesting information on the subject.

Our Live Stock, restricted to seven of the chief species, may be summed up as follows:

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	STOCK						
	Cattle	Horses	Mules	Asses	Sheep	Goats	Swine
Federal Capital and Island of Martin Garcia	4.861	42.557	29				
Buenos-Ayres	10.351.235	2.519 953	14 469	4.344	34.604.972	11.335	711.241
Santa Fé	3.413.446	913.965	28 171	2 256	969.406	35.596	208 462
Entre Rios	3.145.639	647.107	9 321	3 575	7.005 469	31 748	81.109
Corrientes	4.275.895	596.130	14 398	6.327	3.138.563	29.978	31.198
Cordova	2.639.480	997.514	115 159	25.899	1.992.110	810.831	131.043
San Luis	578.889	210.099	36 096	13 577	867.416	468.216	7.729
Santiago del Estero	628.652	208.615	60.612	38.825	740 207	705.127	47.772
Tucuman	403.811	126 095	37.882	10.618	124.248	101.394	42.385
Mendoza	329.998	131.858	24.346	3.014	290.123	205 427	25 551
San Juan	81.917	41.619	23.494	10.141	96.820	90 796	7.310
La Rioja	417.353	61.789	31.660	35.104	132 837	359 811	12.940
Catamarca	268.158	57 291	16.552	29.919	154.329	311.548	12.053
Salta	559 997	98.115	19.655	25 327	336.626	217.054	27.584
Jujuy	113.018	31.260	7.048	61.407	601.967	133.658	4.938
Territory of the Chaco	265.279	17.590	1.622	153	9.989	6.261	5.551
» » » Chubut	334.995	165.832	1.647	184	2.123.628	21.943	1.370
» » » Formosa	233.724	16.194	1.687	227	22.483	15 890	1.570
» » » Los Andes	905	121	885	10.871	54.133	16.049	23
» » » Misiones	94.361	32.411	4.430	241	9.633	11.579	13.243
» » » Neuquen	193.728	104.695	7.039	441	672.957	170.919	4.748
» » » Central P.	464.645	281.537	13 017	1.062	4.809.077	113.161	20.860
» » » Rio Negro	279.459	182.474	5 345	554	4.724.844	76.698	3.332
» » » Santa Cruz	25.329	36.382	368	19	2.387 566	14	1.017
» » » Tierra del F.	11.851	10.173	105	3	1.342.351	53	562
Republic at large	29.116 625	7.531.376	465.037	285.088	67.211.754	3.945.086	1.403.591

The growth or falling-off of the species enumerated above during the last 15 years, has been as follows:

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	DIFFERENCE BETWEEN 1895-1908 More (+) less (—) in 1908		
	Cattle	Sheep	Horses
Federal Capital and Island Martin Garcia	— 11.538	— 7.072	+ 7.367
Buenos Aires	+ 2.605.339	— 18.025.479	+ 844.568
Santa Fé	+ 1.098.439	— 1.019.371	+ 509.609
Corrientes	+ 1.382.639	+ 1.733.462	+ 187.039
Cordova	+ 754.554	— 602.552	+ 579.080
San Luis	+ 98.925	+ 314.439	+ 67.290
Tucumán	— 23.058	+ 25.134	+ 57.151
Entre Rios	+ 360.829	+ 795.284	+ 132.510
Salta	+ 9.398	+ 63.670	+ 26 115
Catamarca	— 7.357	+ 28.899	+ 19.050
Jujuy	— 16.337	— 62.830	+ 8.673
Mendoza	+ 61.252	+ 120.186	+ 51.268
La Rioja	+ 170.603	+ 60.025	+ 22.936
Santiago del Estero	+ 37.350	+ 316.978	+ 96.668
San Juan	+ 12.629	+ 37.237	+ 3.458
Pampa Central	+ 65 517	— 486.100	+ 52.534
Rio Negro	+ 197.409	+ 3.715.067	+ 142.875
Neuquen	+ 20.022	+ 315.523	+ 47.680
Chubut	+ 305.051	+ 2.076.322	+ 152.925
Santa Cruz	+ 14.778	+ 2.018.302	+ 28.524
Tierra del Fuego	+ 11.055	+ 1.335.186	+ 9.910
Chaco	+ 181.327	+ 2.318	+ 13.163
Misiones	+ 24.102	+ 3.382	+ 10.895
Formosa	+ 192.300	+ 20.044	+ 13.058
Los Andes	+ 905	+ 54 133	+ 121
Republic at large	+ 7.415.099	— 7.167.808	+ 3.034.517

STOCK	Census of 1895 $ Gold	Census of 1908 $ Gold
Cattle	222.842.465	413.021.767
Horses	25.496.407	90.563.807
Mules	3.330.798	9.926.873
Asses	659.573	1.256.178
Sheep	122.625.506	126.437.993
Goats	1 945.694	3 651.609
Swine	2 026.360	6.895.960
Total	378.926.803	651.764.187

In order to show Argentina's position among other nations of the earth distinguished for their wealth in live stock, I subjoin a table with the latest figures published. This table goes to show that as a cattle-owning country, Argentina comes third next to India and the United States, horses—ditto, also third—next to Russia in Europe and the United States—sheep ditto, second,—next Australia; swine come among the fewest animals owned, with only 1.403.501 head.

COUNTRIES	Cattle	Horses	Sheep	Swine
Argentine Republic	29.116.625	7.531 376	67.211.754	1.403.501
United States	69.438.758	21.216.888	61.837.112	64.694.222
Canada	5.576.451	1.577.493	2.510.239	2.353.828
Australia	9.349.409	1.765.186	83.687.655	813.569
Cape Colony	2.000.000	300.000	11.800 000	400.000
East Indies	91.700.000	1.300.000	18 000.000	—
Russia in Europe	34.000 000	22 600.000	42.900.000	11.200.000
Germany	20.600.000	4.300.000	7.700.000	22.100.000
France	14.000.000	3.200.000	17.500.000	7.000.000
Austria	9.500.000	1.700.000	2.600.000	4.700.000
Great Britain	7.000.000	1.600.000	25.400.000	2.300.000

Supplementing these data relating to the Live stock of the Republic I herewith give a summary of the extensive tables comprising a general inventory of all values connected with rural economy and husbandry under the denomination of Live Stock and Agriculture.

This total amounts to 8.790.249.294 paper dollars distributed in the following proportion:

Land	$ 6.495.039.053
Stock	» 1.479.314.881
Permanent fittings	» 630.426.384
Machinery and implements	» 185.468.976
Total	$ 8.790.249.294

Industries.

The two chief industries of Argentina, those which constitute the broad solid basis on which the nation's wealth is founded, are stock-breeding and agriculture. The last Pastoral and Agricultural census taken estimates the working capital employed in these industries, as we have seen, at 8.790.249.294 paper dollars, of which the equivalent is $ 3.867.709.689,36 gold.

Argentina, however, possesses also other industries, which have grown enormously of late, and help to strengthen the foundations of the national wealth. Among them may be mentioned, in the first place, the freezing establishments which prepare meat for export; of these, there are ten with an available capital amount-

ing to $ 19.962.279 gold. During the last quinquennial period, 1904-1908, these establishments have exported frozen meat as follows:

Year	Mutton whole sheep	Beef Quarters	Chilled Beef Quarters
1904	3.673.778	1.209.998	—
1905	3.489.218	1.511.631	426.002
1906	3.000.389	1.580.589	455.459
1907	3.052.699	1.403.835	439.613
1908	3.672.162	1.579.163	789.348
1909	3.390.845	1.746.934	1.169.273
1910	3.683.511	1.497.585	1.763.293

Another important Argentine industry is sugar-planting and refining. The number of establishments devoted to this industry amount to 37, representing a capital of 74 millions of paper dollars, to which must be added 35 millions of dollars, the value of 70.000 hectares planted with sugar-cane, or 500 dollars per hectare, and $ 4.200.000 the cost of the *Argentine Refinery* in Rosario, giving a total of 113 millions of dollars invested in this industry.

During the last quinquennial period, 1904-1910, the output of sugar in the Republic was as follows:

Years	Sugar-Output in tons
1904	128.104
19 5	137.343
1906	116.237
1907	119.445
1908	161.688
1909	127.322
1910	148.571

In 1904, the output exceeded the demand, and 17.311 tons were exported, and 2.199 in 1905, but in subsequent years, production decreased, and sugar had to be imported from foreign markets: 1.280 tons in 1906, 11.576 in 1907 and 41.488 in 1908.

Another important Argentine industry is wine-growing. The capital invested in this industry is quite considerable, more than 210.000.000 dollars national currency, without taking into account the value of the land under vineyeards—65.576.511 hectares and that of the wine vaults—$ 49.287.000 n/c. The following figures sum up the position of the wine-growing industry at the close of 1908.

Review of the Wine-Producing Statistic.—1910.

PROVINCES	Number of wine vaults	Capital of the establishments (not comprising the value of the vineyards) $ n/m	ANNUAL PRODUCTION		Value of the production $ n/m
			Litres of wine	Litres of alcohol	
Mendoza	1.077	48.654.060	291.568.312	1.470.463	47.155.675
San Juan	396	10.755.614	66.227.713	271.438	9.131.528
Salta	74	868.620	5.722.500	95.130	1.079.484
La Rioja	502	703.838	4.430.121	45.466	694.741
Catamarca	193	855.422	2.905.700	33.825	347.191
Entre Rios	203	1.761.893	2.776.105	16.132	638.175
Córdoba	408	607.405	2.746.204	10.640	549.691
Buenos-Ayres	341	577.920	2.252.970	1.260	564.414
Other provinces and Federal Capital	215	591.734	1.070.083	6.162	287.828
Total	3.409	65.376.511	379.699.708	1.955.516	60.448.727

Various industries.

The Division of Commerce of the Department of Agriculture raised in 1909 and in 1910 an industrial Census of the Republic. The results are as follows:

PROVINCES AND TERRITORIES	Number of fabrics	Capital — $ paper	Annual production — $ n/m	First stuff — $ n/m	Horse power	Number of employees
Federal Capital	10.349	266.399.363	534.644.925	286.632.741	105.575	118.315
Buenos Aires	8.647	139.166.829	290.103.625	186.767.288	41.537	46.642
Córdoba	902	27.807.326	32.297.440	20.321.405	10.183	8 590
Entre Ríos	1.319	21.445.661	39 720.360	24.916.927	4.275	12.116
Santiago del Estero	261	17.124.013	13.006.998	5.213.568	1.803	11.142
Catamarca	225	10.134.387	1.638.905	622.104	359	1.658
La Rioja	75	5.960.767	379.650	527.050	769	907
San Juan	277	2.775.580	3.844.500	2.050 075	539	1.788
San Luis	188	1.642.390	2.200.510	1.229.292	148	652
Corrientes	620	5.089.546	9.450.094	5.929.370	1.330	3.113
Tucumán	620	10.619.246	17.632.880	9.387.143	2.237	5.021
Santa Fé	2.951	49.613.200	135.299.927	86.571.154	13.437	21.175
Salta	294	3.979.230	6.369.215	3.599.525	721	2.185
Mendoza	873	13.969.922	20.996.662	11.535.725	2.454	5.104
Jujuy	183	1.920.014	1 658.318	657.954	595	1.210
Territories	777	13.561.217	12 510.163	7.104.532	3.596	6.996
	28.661	591.214.691	1.121.754.172	653.135 853	189.558	246.614
Wine cellars	3.409	65.376.511	60.448.727	41.271.841	6.253	45.776
Lugar fabrics	37	74.226.933	46.716.497	18.424 470	34.650	38.311
Grand total	32.007	730.818.135	1.223.919.396	712 832.164	230.466	330.701

Foreign Argentine trade.

The foreign Argentine trade in 1909, shows such figures as prove the advance and progress attained by the Argentine Republic and her economic power.

The Argentine commercial change in 1909 reaches the sum of 700.106.642 $ gold, which figure compared with her population, fluctuating about 6,800.000 inhabitants, gives a commercial index of 116 $ gold per inhabitant.

An idea of the considerable growth experimented by the foreign Argentine trade, during the last decade, is represented by the following figures:

Years	VALUES IN $ GOLD OF		Total $ gold
	Imports	Exports	
1900	113.485.069	154.600 412	268.085.520
1901	113.959.749	167.716.102	281.675 851
1902	103 039.256	179.486.727	282 525.983
1903	131.206.600	220.984.524	352.191.124
1904	187.305.969	264 157.525	451.463.494
1905	205.154.420	322.843.841	527.998.261
1906	269.970.521	292.253.829	562.224.350
1907	285.860.683	296.204.369	582.065.052
1908	272.972.739	366.005.341	638.978.077
1909	302.756.095	397.350.528	700.106.623

From these figures we see that in 1900, the value of articles imported has been 113.485.069 $ gold and in 1909, 302.756.095 $ gold, or a growth in the 10 years, of 166 %; and the value of the products exported, $ gold 154.600.412 in 1900 and $ gold 397.350.528 in 1909, or a growth in the 10 years of 156 %. In consequence the foreign Argentine trade has grown in the last decade 1900/1909 to 161 %.

The population of the Argentine Republic was in 1900 of 4.512.342 inhabitants, and fluctuates in 1910 about 6.800.000 which gives a growth of 50 %; in fact, whilst the population has increased in the last decade only 50 %, the external commerce has increased 161 %.

Balances of the last decade.

During the last decade, the Argentine commerce gives favorable balances, as showed by the following figures:

Years	Imports $ gold	Exports $ gold	Favorable balance $ gold
1900	113.485.069	154.600.412	41.115.343
1901	113.959.749	107.716.102	53.756.363
1902	103.039.256	179 486.727	76 447.471
1903	131.206.600	220.984 524	89.777.924
1904	187.305.969	264.157.525	76.851.556
1905	205 154.420	322.843.841	117.689.421
1906	269.970.521	292.253.829	22.283.308
1907	285 860.683	296.204.369	10.343.686
1908	272 972.739	366.005.341	93.932.605
1909	302 756.095	397.350.528	94.594.433

The highest balance corresponds to the year 1905, that reached 117.689.421 $ gold, and the lowest to the year 1907 that only reached 10.343.686 $ gold.

In the year 1906, the balance favorable to the country was of 22.283.308 $ gold, against 117.689.421 in 1905, or what is the same, a diminution of 95.406.113 $ gold. This was owing to the fact that, whilst the importations during 1906 increased, in comparison to those of 1905 in 64.816.101 $ gold, the exports diminished in 30.590.012 $ gold. The balance of 1907 was still lower than that of 1906, for it reached only 103.343.686 $ gold that of 1908 being $ gold 93.032.605 and that of 1909, $ gold 94.594.433.

Coin enchasing.

Due to all these circumstances, as well as to the great imports of gold coin of the last years resulting from the favorable balances of trading fluctuations of the country, and from the new capitals that were invested in the exploitation of new industries or commercial enterprices,—the visible coin enchasing of the Argentine Republic has grown to considerable proportions.

Thus, on the 31st Decembre of 1908, that enchasing amounted to 174.300.000 $ gold and was distributed among the several establishments possessing it, in the following manner: Conversion Treasury, 126.700.000 and Bank Treasuries, 47.600.000.

At the end of 1907, this enchasing only grew to 145.300.000 $ gold distributed as follows: in the Conversion Treasury, 105.100.000 and in the several Banks, 40.200.000.

Which shows that during one year the visible existence of gold coin in the country, amounted to 29.000.000 $ gold.

During the year 1909 this gold enchasing grew more and more; and so on the 31st May of 1910 it reached the sum of 247.617.462 $ which was distributed as follows: in the Conversion Treasury, 194.989.073 and in the Bank Treasuries, 52.628.389 $ gold.

The consequence is that during two years and five months—since the 31st December 1907,—the country has increased its coin enchasing to 102.317.000 $; and in the small lapse of one year and five months—since the 31st December 1908 till the 31st May 1910,—to 73.317.000 $ gold.

Free imports.

During the last decade, the importation of articles free of duties and the percentage they represent over the total imports, has been as follows:

Year	Value of the imports free of duties $ gold	% Representing over the Total imports
1900	$ oro 16 982.617	14.9 %
1901	» » 18.707.474	16.4 »
1902	» » 18.461.993	17.9 »
1903	» » 30 355.709	23.1 »
1904	» » 44.848.675	23.9 »
1905	» » 59.209.081	28.8 »
1906	» » 85.557.255	31.6 »
1907	» » 102.461.572	35.8 »
1908	» » 85 106.120	31.1 »
1909	» » 81.237.473	26.8 »

As observed in the former figures, the imports of articles free of duties, have grown year by year in a considerable proportion, for from the 14.9 % represented in 1900, over the total imports, they grew to 16.4 % in 1901, to 17.9 % in 1902, to 23.1 % in 1903, to 23.9 % in 1904, to 28.8 % in 1905, to 31.6 % in 1906, and to 35.8 % in 1907, the year between the decade indicating the largest value; in 1908 they diminish 31.1 % and in 1909 they are smaller than those of 1905, for they grow to 26.8 % from the grand total of the imports.

The sum of $ gold 102.461.572 showing this commerce in 1907, is due to a considerable importation of railway materials (rails, locomotives, steel durmants), above all this article whose importation reached to the value of $ gold 7.972.111.

Foreign commerce in 1909.

During the year 1909, the imports made in the Argentine, were of $ gold 302.756.095 (coin excluded) and the exports were of $ gold 397.350.528 (coin excluded), which gives a favorable balance of 94.594.433 $ gold, to the country.

Comparing these figures with those of the preceeding year, there results an increase in the imports of 29.783.359 $ gold, and a larger value for the exports, of 31.345.187 $ gold.

The imports of the articles subject to duties in 1909

are 221.518.622 $ gold, or 33.652.006 $ gold more than in 1908 and those free of duties give a value of 81.237.473 $ gold, or 3.868.647 $ gold less than in 1908. The imports of coin was of 67.453.816 $ gold, or a larger importation than that of 1908 which was of 38.802.601 $ gold.

The export of coin was only of 1.247.831 $ gold, or in other terms an increase of 1.203.014 $ gold over what was exported in the former year.

The foreign commerce, corresponding to the year 1909, is distinguished by origins and destinations as follows:

ORIGINS AND DESTINATIONS	VALUE IN $ GOLD, OF Imports	Exports
Africa	56.841	111.972
Germany	44.555.770	41.353.332
Austria-Hungaria	2.966.862	1.254.509
Belgium	13.570.074	41.306 799
Bolivia	154.799	493 773
Brazil	8.177.805	16.628.413
Chili	452.681	2.671.567
Spain	9.326.671	3.200 259
United States	43.068.829	26 066.790
France	30.801.132	38.996 004
Italy	26.868.106	12.635.710
Netherlands	2.211.110	6.052.385
Paraguay	1.660.174	150.478
United Kingdom	99.198 269	80.745.066
Uruguay	2.496.611	1.363.901
Other origins and destinations	17.190.421	6 476.558
Other destinations (ordres)	—	117.837.922
Totals	302.756.095	397.350.528

In the title *Other origins and destinations* is included as referring to the imports, Australia, Canada, Columbia, Cuba, China, Denmark, Equator, Egypt, Greece, Guatemala, Honduras, Japan, Mexico, Norway, Panama, Persia, Peru, Portugal; German possessions, Spanish, French, Dutch. British, North American; Roumania, Russia, Santo Domingo, Sweden, Switzerland, Turkey, and Venezuela; and in that corresponding to the exports, Cuba, Denmark, Egypt, Norway, Peru, Portugal; German Spanish, French, British and North American possessions; Russia, Sweden and Turkey.

Imports.

KIND OF ARTICLES	Values $ Gold	Difference between 1908 and 1909 More (+) Less (—) in 1909
Live animals	1.545.853	— 222.886
Food products	23.014.691	— 534.406
Tobacco and its By-products	6.201.028	+ 643.379
Beverages	13.410.486	+ 130.705
Textiles fabrics	59.923.699	+ 10.012.361
Oils	11.852.943	+ 801.220
Pharmaceutic and chemical products	10.203.393	+ 1.014.240
Colors and Dyes	1.997.105	+ 296.420
Lumber and Timber products	7.639.715	+ 1.426.851
Paper and Manufactures of paper	6.638.359	+ 695.799
Leather Manufactures	2.581.165	+ 444.862
Iron and Steel products	36.575.232	+ 6.499.748
Other metals and their products	10.210.824	+ 1.460.958
Agriculture	16.651.610	+ 804.110
Locomotion	31.711.285	+ 1.018.610
Stones, Clay products, Pottery and Glassware	21.758.269	— 3.140.928
Construction	28.365.889	+ 7.183.463
Electrical Apparatus and supplies	4.216.914	+ 887.624
Manufactured goods, various	8.257.635	+ 361.229

Excepting the live animals, food products, stone and land which show a relative diminution to the preceeding year 1908, in all the other groups we may observe more or less visible increases. The largest increase corresponds to the textile fabrics, whose importation has surpassed that of 1908 in 10.012.361 $ gold, as also the products for constructions with 7.183.463 $ gold and iron and steel products wilh 6.499.748 $ gold. The 3.140.958 $ gold diminution in the importation of clay and stone, is due for the greater part to coal, whose importation has considerably diminished.

Exports.

KIND OF PRODUCTS	Values $ Gold	Difference between 1908 and 1909 More (+) Less (—) in 1909
Animal Industry	153.548.356	+ 38.429.899
Agricultural Products	230.503.996	— 11.173.168
Lumber and Timber Products	8.927.362	+ 2.580.128
Mineral Products	742.707	— 68.254
Trappers' Products (Fisheries and chase)	752.020	+ 253.408
Various Products	2.876.087	+ 1.323.174

The exportation of animal products in 1909, represents the 386.4 per 1.000 of the whole exportation; agricultural products the 580.1 per 1.000; Lumber and Timber products, 22.5 per 1.000; Mineral products, 1.9 per 1.000; and Trappers'products, 1.9 per 1.000.

The animal products exported in 1909, are of 153.548.356 $ gold or, 38.429.899 $ gold more than in 1908, agricultural products $ gold 230.503.996, or in other terms, a lesser value with regard to that of year 1908 that was of 11.173.168 $ gold; Lumber and Timber products $ gold 8.927.362 or an increase of $ gold 2.580.128; Mineral products 742.707 $ gold, or 68.254 $ gold less than in 1908, and Trappers'products, $ gold 752.020, or an increase of $ gold 253.408.

The diminution in the value of exports, seen in the agricultural products is due to the considerable lessening experimented by wheat and linseed.

Railsways in operation.

THE IST. JANUARY 1911

Narrow Gauge (1 m.)	Kilometres
North Central (of the State)	2.334
North Argentine (idem)	1.347
Province of Santa Fé	1.752
French C.° of the Prov. of Buenos Aires.	972
Central Cordova (North Sect.)	1.119
» » (East Sect.)	209
» » (Ext. to Buenos Aires).	300
Cordova and Rosario	291
Buenos Aires to Pacific (Sect. Argentine Transandine)	178
Central of Chubut	86
Steam Tramway to Rafaela	86
Midland of Buenos Aires	146
La Plata to V. Meridian	100
Total	8.920
Mean Gauge (1.435).)	
Argentine North-Sast	1.000
Entre Ríos	1.029
Central of Buenos Aires	269
Total	2.298
Broad Gauge (1.676 m.)	
South of Buenos Aires	5.019
West of Buenos Aires	2.349
Central Argentine	4.214
Buenos Aires to Pacific	2.394
» » » » (Sect. B. B. N. O.)	1.159
Buenos Aires to Pacific (Sect. G. O. A.).	1.200
Rosario Port Belgrano	793
Pataconic railways	290
Total	17.418

Total railways of the State	3.971
» » » Private	24.665
Grand total	28.636

By comparing the aggregate mileage of the railway-lines in the Argentine Republic with that of the principal nations, we obtain the following results. (1st January 1911).

COUNTRIES	Square Kilomètres	Total inhabitants	Aggregate mileage of railways in operation (Kilometres)		Kilometres of railway lines	
					per myriameters	per 10.000 inhabitants
Argentine Republic	2.805.400	6.800.000	1911	28.635	0.788	42.11
Brazil	8.528.218	16.000.000	1904	16.750	0.196	10.46
Urugua	186 926	1 103.040	1904	1.944	1.040	17.67
Chile	757.366	3.399.928	1903	2.180	0.288	6.41
Peru	1.769 804	4.550.550	1904	1.907	0.107	4 18
Mexico	1.987.201	13.607.259	1 03	15 602	0.785	11.46
Venezuela	942.300	2 619.218	1903	842	0.089	3.21
Bolivia	1.226 600	2.180.710	1903	1.129	0 092	5 17
Colombia	1.135.550	4 501.000	1901	661	0.058	1.47
United States	9 420 670	91.794.102	1904	344.236	3.654	37.50
France	536.464	39.961.945	1904	45.773	8 532	11.46
Italy	286.632	33.640.710	1903	16.129	5 626	4 79
Spain	504.554	19.027.855	1904	13.851	2 745	7.27
Belgium	29.456	7.238.622	1905	4.595	15.599	6.34
England	314.339	44.587.106	1906	37.115	11.807	8.32
Germany	540.743	60 641.278	1905	54.917	10.155	9.05
Austria-Hungary	625.518	49.931.906	1905	39 183	6 264	7.85

B.—Shipping.

The following figures show what navigation has been both at home and abroad, during the year 1909.

OCEAN-GOING SHIPPING

INWARD	No. of vessels	Tons register	OUTWARD	No. of vessels	Tons register
Sailing vessels with cargoes	4.119	906.949	Sailing vessels with cargoes	863	198.548
» » in ballast	543	65.206	» » in ballast	3.710	7.165.428
Steamships with cargoes	6.525	9.061.454	Steamships with cargoes	5.660	8.790.857
» in ballast	3.957	3.478.860	» in ballast	5.640	3.408.043
Total	15.144	13.512.469	Total	15.273	19.562.876

RIVER-GOING SHIPPING

INWARD	No. of vessels	Tons register	OUTWARD	No. of vessels	Tons register
Sailing vessels with cargoes	7.843	754.320	Sailing vessels with cargoes	5.136	561.220
» » in ballast	3.190	346.363	» » in ballast	6.140	581.328
Steamships with cargoes	7.984	3.523.674	Steamships with cargoes	6 323	3.279.143
» in ballast	11.425	4.130.182	» in ballast	12.671	3.843.416
Total	30.442	8.754.539	Total	30.270	8.265.107

The arrivals and departures of inward-bound vessels, in 1908, according to ports and flags were as follows:

PERCENTAGE OF VESSELS INWARD AND OUTWARD BOUND (1)

PORTS		FLAGS	
Buenos Aires	23 %	British	2.4 %
Rosario	5.1 »	French	—
Concordia	1 »	Argentine	9.5 »
Colón	2.7 »	Italian	0.2 »
La Paz	2.6 »	German	0.2 »
Gualeguaychú	1.2 »	Brazilian	—
San Nicolás	0.7 »	North American	—
Bella Vista	1.3 »	Uruguayan	1.6 »
Paraná	7.6 »	Spanish	—
Corrientes	4.6 »	Belgian	—
Other ports	50.2 »	Other nationalities	0.6 »
	100.0 %		100.0 %

C.—Stage Lines.

All through the Republic, in places where the railway is as yet unknown, run cheap, regular lines of stage-coaches carrying passengers, freight and small parcels. These stage-coaches are found everywhere throughout the country for which reason their enumeration would be tedious.

D.—AGGREGATE AMOUNT OF MAIL MATTER IN 1909

The following shows the importance of the letter-post in Argentina during 1909:

Foreign post	95.373.540 units
Inland post	757.717.126 »
Total	853.090.666 units

which may be subdivided thus:

Letters	441.818.423 units
Newpapers	411.272.243 »
Total	853.090.666 units

(1) Steamers and sailing vessels together.

Distribution of foreign mail according to origin and destination:

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	Letters	News-paper or parcels	Total
Uruguay	3 501.942	1.704.961	5.206.903
France	2.891.138	1 138.336	4.029.474
Great Britain	2.953.027	1.356.836	4.304.863
Italy	4.877.314	1.338.436	6.215.750
Spain	3.906.026	1.140.608	5.046.634
Germany	2.844 956	1.142.195	3.987.151
Brazil	2.127 788	1.150.308	3.278.096
Chili	1.330.497	1.088.547	2.419.044
Paraguay	1.322.964	803.822	2.126.786
United States	2.304 325	2.258.350	4.562.675
Belgium	554.380	252.537	806.917
Bolivia	1.106.421	668.152	1.764.573
Switzerland	494.919	258.832	753.851
Other countries	3 538.619	1.772.484	5.311.103

The number of steamers carrying mails, according to destination, in 1908, were: For the Pacific, 30; Paraguay, 96; Uruguay, 192; United States, 24; Montevideo, 450; South of Brazil, 50; Brazil and Europe, 389.

The following is the postal tariff for foreign countries included in the Postal Union, i. e. for all Europe, the United States, British, French, Dutch and Portuguese colonies, as follows:

	Single letters, up to 15 grammes.	12	cents.	n/c
Post. cards.	Single...	5	»	»
	Reply prepaid...	10	»	»
Advertising matter	200 grammes, or under.	12	»	»
	For every 50 grammes or fraction thereof	3	»	»
Samples.	For 50 grammes or under.	5	»	»
	From 50 to 100 grammes.	6	»	»
	For every 50 grammes or fraction thereof	3	»	»
Newpapers, etc.	For 50 grammes or fraction.	3	»	»
Registered letters.	With return label...	24	»	»
	Without return label...	12	»	»

E.—Telegraphs.

Telegraphic communication is carried on by means of the State lines, with 25.440 ½ kilometres of wires, the private lines, with 24.558 kilometres, and the Buenos Aires provincial lines, with 5.558 kilometres; an aggregate total of 55.586 ½ kilometres.

The lines of the telegraph wires belonging to the State reach a total length of 58.809 ½ kilometres. In 1909, there were in the whole country, 604 telegraph offices employing 2.811 persons. The revenue amounted to $ 2.489.319 paper currency.

In 1908, inland telegrams gave the following figures:

ORIGIN AND DESTINATION	TELEGRAMS		Total
	Private	Official	
Prov. de Buenos Aires	596.611	17.973	614.584
Santa Fé.	954.630	30.894	985.524
Córdova	549.182	36.465	585.647
S del Estero.	65 031	6.398	71.429
Entre-Rios	371.564	25.234	396.798
Corrientes.	340.189	47.855	387.544
Tucumán.	207.893	22.177	230.070
Catamarca.	73.053	3 324	76.377
La Rioja	69.912	5.918	75.830
Salta.	85.117	4.390	89.507
Jujuy	63.006	3.800	66.806
Mendoza.	240 371	17.603	257.974
San Juan.	82.461	2.361	84.822
San Luis	86 051	10 314	96.365

Our Republic is connected with Europe by various cables which are partly sub-fluvial, partly overland,and partly submarine. In 1909, the tariff ruling for cablegrams from Buenos Aires to Europe by the different telegraph companies was as follows:

Central & South American Telegraph Company, and *The River Plate Telegraph Company, Limited.*

VIA GALVESTON

COUNTRIES	Per word $ gold
Portugal.	1.13
Great Britain....	1.04
Spain..	1.11
France.	1.04
Belgium...	1.04
Holland.	1.04
Switzerland.	1.09
Germany.	1.04
Italy....	1.11
Denmark..	1.12
Sweden....	1.15
Norway....	1.14
Austria-Hungary..	1.13
Greece.	1.17

F.—Telephones.

Telephones are in operation in the Capital of the Republic (Buenos Aires), as well as in the chief cities, such as Rosario, Cordova, Santa Fé, Tucuman, etc.

Buenos Aires is in telephonic communication with Montevideo (500 kilometres), Rosario (405 kilometres), and many places in the province of Buenos Aires, some at a great distance, such as Mar del Plata (400 kilometres), San Nicolás (333 kilometres), Junin (320 kilometres), Acevedo (280 kilometres), Pergamino (258 kilometres), and Bahia Blanca (704 kilometres). The *River Plate Telephonic Union,* and *Cooperative Telephonic Co.* both operate in Buenos Aires, with a capital of 13.850.000 francs, or 6.295.454,54 paper dollars, and, 1.460.000 francs or 663.636,36 paper dollars, respectively. The former has 23.507 lines with 25.509 subscribers, and the latter 7.723 and 7.044 respectively. Both companies, the former especially, have a number of offices in different parts of the city whence the subscribers can get connection.

G.—Tramways.

All the chief cities of the Argentine Republic have regular tramwaylines, with horse traction or electric power. There are 4 tramway companies in the city of Buenos Aires, with an aggregate mileage of 647 kilometres, and which carried in 1910, 324 millions of passengers, making 5.016.575 trips, and whose gross recepits amounted to $ 31.904.024 paper.

The passenger traffic on the Buenos Aires street-railways grows at an extraordinary rate:

148 millions in 1904, 169 millions in 1905, 201 millions in 1906, 225 millions in 1907, 255 millions in 1908, 282 millions in 1909 and 324 millions in 1910.

City of Buenos Aires Capital of the Argentine Republic.

The city of Buenos Aires was founded in 1535 by Pedro de Mendoza; it was twice destroyed and re-built, but its final foundation dates from 1580 (June 11th), under Juan de Garay.

This city is situated on the right bank of the River Plate which, just here, is 45 kilometres in width. Its latitude is 34° 36′ 21″4 S., and longitude 58° 21′ 33″ W. of Greenwich, 20 metres above sea level.

Buenos Aires is 500 kilometres to the west of Montevideo, and 275 from the mouth of the River Plate in the Atlantic Ocean.

The city covers an area of 18.854 hectares its greatest length is from north to south, 18 kilometres, and from east to west, 25 kilometres.

The city limits measure 62 ½ kilometres in circumference, therefore, Buenos Aires is, territorially, one of the greatest cities in the world, being larger than Paris (7.802 hectares); Berlin (6.326 hectares); Bordeaux (3.343); Hamburg (7.316); Genoa (3.175), and Vienna (5.540), but smaller than London (30.476), Marseilles (22.336), and New York (76.347).

The 16th October 1909, date of the Municipal Census, there were in Buenos Aires, 111.135 houses distributed, according to the matter employed for building them, in the following manner: wood, 4.256; iron and zinc, 557; bricks and stones, 104.747 clay, 218; and without specification, 1.087. Between 1904 and 1909, the number of houses in Buenos Aires has grown to 28.595.

As for its population and expansion, few modern cities can show a more rapid growth, if we except great cities of the Northern Union. Suffice it to say,—in order to give some idea of it, that in 1869, this city had 177.000 inhabitants, and eighteen years later, in 1887, their number had increased to 433.000—256.000 more,—but the greatest increase in population was from 1887 to 1895, a period of 6 years, in which it increased by 230.000. This surprising growth has gone on ever since, for in the month of January, 1911, the number of inhabitants was more than 1.300.000, and as regards the elements of which the population is composed, Buenos Aires is one of the most cosmopolitan places in existence, as it may be said, figuratively, to be a vast crucible in which all races of the world amalgamate.

At the time of the last census-taking, in 1909, out of 1.231.698 inhabitants, 662.364 were Argentine, 227.041 Italians, 174.291 Spaniards, 26.784 Uruguayans, and the remainder was made up of French, English, Germans and other nationalities.

Buenos Aires is a thoroughly European city, with its

grand architectural monuments, its fine squares and thoroughfares and such splendid parks and drives as the Tres de Febrero or Palermo Park, covering 367 hectares which is, for Buenos Aires, what *Hyde Park* is to London, the *Bois de Boulogue*, to Paris, or *Central Park* to New York,—a place for recreation and of elegant display.

The central streets are paved with wood, asphalt, and ordinary paving-stones. They are well lighted by electricity and gas.

There are 4 Tramway companies with 647 kilometres 157 metres of tracks, which, 1910, carried 324 millions of passengers, in 4.700.000 trips, and whose earnings amounted to 25 ½ millions of dollars (paper).

Six railway companies besides, have their terminal stations in the capital, whose lines have an aggregate mileage of 13.853 kilometres. In 1909, these railway companies carried to and from their stations in the capital, 18.772.354 passengers and 3.201.061 tons of freight.

There are 22 Discount and one Mortagage Bank in Buenos Aires. At the close of 1908, these establishments held in deposit $ 28.538.215 gold and $ 811.026.530 paper; they had, invested in discounted bills and loans. $ 30.805.378 gold and $ 771.524.081 paper, and held a reserve fund of $ 47.570.137 gold and $ 230.161.400 paper.

Education is divided into six groups: Primary and Secondary Education, normal, commercial, technical and higher education.

Primary education comprises six standards and there were 96.176 children receiving elementary instruction at the close of 1908.

Secondary education is given in 5 schools or colleges, and the number of pupils enrolled was 2.805.

There is, besides, a High School for Girls with 27? pupils on its roll.

Commercial training is given in three higher Commercial schools, two for men and the other for women

There are two Normal Colleges for women, with a course for teachers, a school of application and a Kindergarten.

A normal course for young men is given in several colleges.

Technical instruction is given at the National Industrial School.

There are also three Training colleges of Arts and Crafts for Women.

Art Training is given by the National Academy of Fine Arts, and in the School of Decorative and Industrial Art. Besides these establishments, there are three special ones: The National Deaf and Dumb Institute (Males), ditto (Females), and, lastly, the National Institute for Blind Children.

Higher education, which completes the curriculum of Instruction given by the State, consits of five faculties: 1. Faculty of Law and Social Science. 2. Faculty of Medical Knowledge. 3. Faculty of Exact Science (Physical and Natural). 4. Faculty of Philosophy and Letters (Arts). 5. Faculty of Agronomics and Veterinary Surgery.

There are two public libraries in Buenos Aires.

Nineteen theatres are open to the public—besides several circuses and many biograph shows—where all kinds of performances are given by the most famous companies, from all countries and in various foreign languages. These places of amusement were visited, in 1910, by 11.400.075 persons. The gross receipts were $ 14.083.170.

Two race-courses, besides, hold frequent and interesting meetings, attended by a large concourse, and where enormous sums of money are won and lost by betting.

The Zoological Gardens are magnificently equipped and the animal collection is highly interesting.

The municipal control of Buenos Aires is exercised by the Lord Mayor (Intendente), who is appointed by the President of the Republic, approved by the Senate and by the city councillors, elected by popular suffrage.

In order to grasp the importance vested in this corporate body it must be borne in mind that the Budget in force in 1909 amounted to $ 30.559.630 paper, apportioned as follows: City Council, $ 229.000; Executive, $ 22.255.258; and Extraordinary expenses, $ 8.975.371.

In these estimates many branches of municipal services, such as Police, Fire Brigade, Water Supply, Schools, etc., do not figure,—these are borne by the National Government, as they demand immense supplies which, in many cities, are paid for out of the funds of the community.

From a hygienic point of view, Buenos Aires is one of the healthiest cities in the world. Its death rate, in 1908, was 15.9 per thousand inhabitants, and is sufficient proof of the fact, as it bears very favourable comparison with that of other large cities, as may be seen by the following table.

Death rate per 1.000 inhabitants in 1908.

Buenos Aires... ...	15.9	Havre.	24.5
London.	15.1	Breslau.	22.3
Glasgow.	18.4	Berne.	16.7
Liverpool.	18.8	Vienna..	17.5
Manchester.	18.0	Prague.	16.8
Birmingham.... ...	16.0	St. Petersburg. ...	25.7
Leeds.	15.1	Moscow.	27.5
Paris.	18.6	Odessa..	22.4
Lyons...	20.0	Madrid..	27.2
Lille.	21.0	New York...	18.6

WAGES PAID IN BUENOS AIRES IN 1908

(in paper dollars)

BOOT AND SHOE FACTORIES

Working day: 9 hours

Journeymen machinists..	$ 5.— to 6.—
» cutters....	» 3.50 to 4.50

Piece work

Journeymen closiers...	$ 4.— to 6.—
» shoemakers.	» 3.50 to 5.50
Upper-closiers.	» 1.50 to 3.—
Apprentices...	» 0.50 to 1.—

MARBLE - WORKS

Working day: 8 hours

Journeymen 1st class.	$ 7.—
» 2nd. class.	» 6.—

FURNITURE MAKERS

Working day: 8 hours

Cabinet makers.	$ 5.50
Wood carvers.	» 6.00
French polishers.	» 4.80

SADDLERS

Working day: 9 hours

Foremen...	$ 5.— to 5.50
Journeymen..	» 3.50 to 4.80
Apprentices.	» 2.— to 3.—

COTTON CLOTHS

Working day: 10 hours

Adults, both sexes.	$ 4.—
Minors, both sexes.	» 2.50

HATTERS

Working day: 8 ½ hours

Hand fullage.	$ 5.— to 7.—
Machine fullage.	» 4.— to 5.—
Stretchers.	» 5.— to 7.—
Refiners...	» 5.— to 6.—
Calenderers...	» 4.— to 5.—
Earthers...	» 3.— to 4.—
Tracers.	» 2.50 to 3.—
Seamstresses.	» 2.— to 3.—
Labourers.	» 2.— to 3.—

MATCH FACTORIES

Working day: 8 and 9 hours

Skilled labourers....	$ 3.50
Mechanics.	» 5.50
Carpenters..	» 5.50
Trappers...	» 4.—
Women (Miscellaneous work)....	» 1.20

IRON WORKS AND ALLIED TRADES

Working day: 8 hours

Master..	$ 5.50
Journeymen...	» 3.50
Labourer...	» 2.80

PAPER FACTORIES

Working day: 8 and 9 hours

Machinery foreman	$ 4.— to 5.—
» assistant	» 1.80 to 3.20
Machinist	» 3.80
Fireman	» 2.20 to 3.50
Women (piece work)	» 1.80 to 2.70
Carters	» 2.50

TANNERS

Working day: 8 to 9 hours

Labourers	$ 2.30 to 3.—
Pit-Journeymen	» 3.50 to 4.50
Strap-Journeymen	» 4.— to 7.—
Specialists	» 6.— to 8.—

GRANITE AND STONE WORKS

Working day: 8 hours

Workmen in general	$ 5.70 to 6.80

CARPENTER'S SHOPS

Working day: 8 hours

Master carpenters	$ 4.— to 4.50
Journeymen	» 3.—
Labourers	» 2.80

ENCAUSTIC TILE FACTORIES

Working day: 9 hours

Journeyman (per design)	$ 4.— to 6.—
Labourers	2.50 to 3.50

WAGES IN MACHINE SHOPS AND IRON FOUNDRIES

By the hour

Smelters	$ 0.40 to 0.60
Journeymen smelters	» 0.30 to 0.40
Labourers, ditto	» 0.30 to 0.35
Pattern-makers	0.45 to 0.70
Journeymen ditto	» 0.30 to 0.40
Fitters	» 0.40 to 0.60
Journeymen ditto	» 0.25 to 0.35
Tourners	» 0.40 to 0.65
Iron-Forgers	» 0.50 to 0.75
Smiths	» 0.50 to 0.70
Carpenters	» 0.40 to 0.65
Apprentices in general	» 0.08 to 0.15

BRASS FOUNDRIES

Working day: 9 hours

Turners	$ 3.— to 4.70
Smelters	» 4.50 to 6.—
Filers	» 2.80 to 3.80
Mounters	» 3.50 to 5.—
Polishers	» 3.30 to 5.50
Gilders	» 3.50 to 5.—
Chisellers	» 4.— to 6.50
Tinsmiths	» 3.50 to 5.—
Pattern-cutters	» 5.— to 12.—
Apprentices in general	» 1.50 to 3.—

SUGAR-BOILERS AND CHOCOLATE-MAKERS

Working day: 9 hours

Men	$ 2.— to 6.—
Women and children	» 1.— to 2.—

KNITTED GOODS FACTORIES

Working day: 9 hours

Cutters	$ 2.50 to 4.—
Darners	» 1.50 to 2.50
Sewers	» 2.— to 3.50
Meshers	» 2.— to 3.50
Ironers	» 2.— to 3.50
Dyers	» 2.50 to 3.50
Preparers	» 1.50 to 3.60

SAWMILLS AND TIMBERYARDS

Working day: 8 hours

Journeymen	$ 5.—
Labourers	» 3.50

PRINTING WORKS

Working day: 8 hours

Type-setting

Compositors	$ 4.— to 5.60
Apprentices	» 0.60 to 2.—
Composing machines	» 4.20 to 6.—
Machinists	» 4.60 to 6.20
Machinists helpers	» 3.20
Folders	» 1.60 to 2.80
Relief printers	» 4.20 to 4.80

LITHOGRAPHY

Printers	$ 5.60 to 6.—
Helpers	» 3.—
Machinists	» 5.— to 6.—
Helpers	» 3.20
Folders	» 2.— to 3.—
Plate preparers	» 4.50
Plate polishers	» 4.—

BOOK BINDING

Gilders	$ 5.— to 6.—
Blank books	» 3.60 to 5.60
Marblers	» 4.80
Half-leather binders	» 4.20 to 5.—
Stitchers	» 4.40
Card-board cutters	» 3.60 to 4.80
Printed form cutters	» 3.60 to 4.20
Numberers	» 4.— to 5.—
Folding machines	» 4.80
Rulers	» 4.80 to 6.—
Assistants	» 2.20

TAILORING TRADE

Working day: 8 hours

Per month

Cutters	$ 500
Finishers	» 120

By day

Waistcoatmakers	$ 3.—
Trousers sewers	» 3.—
Journeymen	» 6.— to 7.—

BAKERIES

Working day: 8 hours

Per month

Master baker	$ 140
Kneader	» 130
Assistant	» 100
Machine tender	» 90
Oven master	» 120
Baker's man and labourer	» 75 to 90

GLASS WORKS

Per month

Master mechanic	$ 200
Journeyman mechanic	» 130 to 150
Journeyman engraver	» 180
Master potter	» 200
Journeyman potter	» 80 to 100
Foreman	» 140
Journeyman blower	» 120
» drier	» 200
» moulder	» 150
Labourer	» 65 to 70

CANVAS BAG FACTORIES

Seamstress (piecework)	$ 4 to 6 per day

Per month

Forewoman or assistant	$ 45
Labourer	» 90
Carter	» 130
Mechanic	» [illegible]
Assistant	» 95
Fireman	» 100
Cutter	» 105

PRICES OF CHIEF ARTICLES OF CONSUMPTION IN THE CITY OF BUENOS AIRES IN THE MONTH OF AUGUST 1909

	$ paper
1 kilogram of beef according, to quality	$ 0.30 0.40 0.60
1 kilo of bread, 1st quality $ 0.28: 2nd quality $ 0.24.	
1 kilo of wheat flour	» 0.16
1 kilo of cow's fat	» 0.40
1 kilo of potatoes	» 0.10
1 kilo of rice according to quality	» 0.30 0.40
1 litre of milk	» 0.15
1 litre of Mendoza wine	» 0.40
1 litre of French wine	» 0.80
1 litre of Italian wine	» 0.80
1 litre of Kerosene	» 0.20

RECEPTION OF IMMIGRANTS IN THE ARGENTINE REPUBLIC

MEDICAL INSPECTION AND ITS OBJECT.—Every steamer with immigrants on board—2nd. and 3rd. class passengers according to law—is visited and carefully inspected by a Board composed of the Inspector of Immigration, a Health Officer, and the representative of the Maritime Prefect who investigate the hygienic and sanitary condition of the ship, the accomodation for passengers, the food during the voyage and the supply of medicines; whether a doctor and apothecary are carried, whether the number of passengers carried exceed the tonnage limit, whether the steerage, second cabin and state-room regulations are in conformity with the law, whether there is a sufficient number of ventilators, fire pumps and kitchen vessels, life preservers and life-boats, whether passengers suffering from contagious diseases are carried; whether passengers have been shipped at any infected port; whether any inflammable or unwholesome cargo is carried and lastly, any complaints of ill-treatment from the passengers are heard and the documents which the captain has to give up concerning the law of immigration, and the ship's log,—all for the immigrants protection.

LANDING.—Immigrants are carefully questioned and classed according to their working capacity and their destination; a list of those who decline the benefits of the law being drawn up, and their papers are stamped: *Traveller only*, and the passports of those so classed: *Former resident*. When the passports of those who claim the benefits of the Immigration law have been vised and stamped, these immigrants are taken charge of by the Immigration officers, who attend and direct them and put them into the special tramcars awaiting them for conveyance to the Immigrants Hotel. Their baggage is loaded on trucks by porters from the Hotel itself.

FREE HOUSING.—On arrival at the hotel, the Immigrants are admitted, registered, and furnished with an admission ticket, valid for a five days sojourn, which may be prolonged in case of illness. The immigrants are suitably housed, women and children in separate wards from those occupied by men their baggage is taken to a dépôt and there examined by a special branch of the Customs department.

FREE BOARD.—First-class rations are issued to the immigrants on the following scale, being the daily ration for each adult: Meat, 600 grammes; bread, 500 grammes; potatoes, carrots or cabbage (alternately) 150 grammes; rice, macaroni, or beans (alternately) 100 grammes; sugar, 25 grammes; coffee, 10 grammes; milk is supplied to the children. The meals are well cooked by steam and are served in a large dining hall by waiters.

MEDICAL ATTENDANCE.—Sick persons are attended constantly and carefully, in the infirmary attached to the Hotel itself. Children are vaccinated, and also adults who may desire it.

There is a staff of physicians, medical practitioners, male and female nurses, a well-supplied pharmacy, and a disinfecting chamber.

STATE LABOUR BUREAU.—Immediately on arrival, the immigrants are questioned as to where they wish to go, and the Labour Exchange offers to provide them with employment according to the demands received, as set down in the originals, with the amount of wages to be paid and other conditions, all of which are carefully entered in the books kept for the purpose. If there is no demand, for the time being, for the particular employment desired by the immigrant, the Burea itself engages to find some other employment for him, either by sending him to some factory, company or workshop, or by telegraphing to the interior of the Republic. The immigrant is warned of the lack of any particular kind of employment, when such is the case, in any place he may whish to go to. The immigrant's mind is not influenced in any way to go to any one place or another, that being left to his own judgement.

FREE FORWARDING OR TRAVELLING EXPENSES.—The immigrants who find employment up-country, or who wish to rejoin their families, are looked after by despatching officers, who have their baggage checked and properly labelled, enter the immigrants' names on the way-bills, provide the necessary tickets, and take charge of them until they are safe on board the trains or river-steamers.

ARRIVAL IN THE PROVINCES AND AT PLACES OF DESTINATION.—The immigrants bound for the provinces or national territories are received at the railway by the Secretary of the Committee of Aid, lodged and boarded for a period not exceeding ten days until employment is found for them, or they depart for their final destination. When they have to continue the journey by another line, they are looked after by the same officer—just as in the Capital,—from the time that one train arrives until the departure of the other, which is to convey them to their destination.

POSTAL AND TELEGRAPH OFFICE.—In the Immigrants' Hotel, there is a Postal and Telegraph Office for the Immigrants' convenience, and for the rapid transmission of any orders or instructions which the State Immigration and Labour Offices may deem necessary for quick despatch.

PROVISIONS WHICH THE IMMIGRANTS SHOULD KNOW

LABOUR BUREAU

Art. 9.—The Buenos Aires Immigration Office and the Local sub-committees shall, when necessary, have under their immediate control, an Employment and Labour Bureau attended to by the number of employees appointed by the State Budget.

Art. 10.—The duty and Office of these Bureaus shall be:

1.—To attend to those teachers, artisans, labourers or farm-hands who may make application.

2.—To secure the best conditions for placing immigrants and endeavour that it be with honourable persons.

3.—To interfere on the Immigrants' behalf in the labour contracts made, and to see to strict observance of same by the employers.

4.—To keep a special register of the number of situations filed, together with the date, nature of employment, conditions of the contract, and the names of those engaged in it.

Art. 11.—In those places where there are no Labour Offices, the duties and faculties of the later devolve on the Immigration Commissioners.

IMMIGRANTS

Art. 12.—The term immigrant is, within the meaning of the act, applied to any foreign labourer, artisan, tradesman, agriculturist or teacher under sixty years of age, and of good repute and capacity, who comes, to settle in the Republic, in a steamship or sailing-vessel, as a second or third class passenger, or whose passage has been paid by the State, the Provincial Government or private companies who encourage immigration or settlers.

Art. 13.—Those persons as above, not wishing to benefit by the name of immigrant, shall so declare it to the captain of the ship on embarking, and it shall be so set down on the ship's log, or to the Port Authorities on landing, being then regarded as mere travellers. This provision does not extend to immigrants coming, already-contracted, to farming colonies or other parts of the Republic.

Art. 14.—Every immigrant who can adequately prove his good behaviour and fitness for any industry, art, or useful craft, shall be entitled to the following benefits on arrival in the country.

1.—Board and lodging, at State expense, for the time appointed by articles 45, 46 and 47.

2.—Employment in the work or industries, existing in the country, to which he wishes to devote himself.

3.—Transportation at the expense of the State to any part of the Republic where he may wish to settle or make his home.

4.—Introduction, duty-free, of clothing or household effects, agricultural implements, working-tools, appliances for the art or craft he practises, and a gun, or fowling piece, for each adult,—to the value fixed by the Executive.

Art. 15.—The provisions of the previous articles shall extend, as far as they may apply, to the wives and children of the immigrant, on their showing proof of their good behaviour and fitness for work,—in the case of adults.

Art. 16.—The Immigrants' good behaviour and capacity for work may be proven by means of a certificate from the Consuls or immigration agents of the Republic abroad or by a certificate from the Home Authorities, legalised by the said Consuls or Immigration agents of the Republic, abroad.

COMPILED. BY ALBERTO B. MARTÍNEZ | IMP. SOPENA, PROVENZA, 95.—BARCELONA


GEOGRAPHICAL MAP
OF THE
ARGENTINE REPUBLIC
SIGNS
State confines
Province confines
STATE CAPITALS
PROVINCE CAPITALS
Populations, towns and villages
Telegraphs
Railways and telegraphs
Railways in construction
Scale 1:5.000.000
Longitude West from Greenwich
OCÉANO PACÍFICO
OCÉANO ATLÁNTICO
CHILE
BOLIVIA
BRASIL
PARAGUAY
URUGUAY
GOBERNACIÓN DE LOS ANDES
GOBERNACION DE FORMOSA
GOBERNACION DEL CHACO
TUCUMAN
SANTIAGO DEL ESTERO
CATAMARCA
CORRIENTES
MISIONES
LA RIOJA
SAN JUAN
CORDOBA
SANTA FE
ENTRE RIOS
MENDOZA
SAN LUIS
BUENOS AIRES
LA PLATA
MONTEVIDEO
ASUNCION
SANTIAGO
GOBERNACIÓN DE LA PAMPA
GOBERNACIÓN DEL NEUQUEN
GOBERNACION DEL RIO NEGRO
GOBERNACION DEL CHUBUT
GOBERNACION DE SANTA CRUZ
TIERRA DEL FUEGO GOBERNACION
ISLAS MALVINAS O DE FALKLAND
GOLFO DE SAN MATIAS
GOLFO S. JORGE
Tropico de Capricornio


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